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**HUNTING THE SEA-COW.**  
How This Rare and Interesting Animal  
MAY BE Captured or Shown.

An accident came the other day the capture of the Georgia coast, of manatee or sea-cow. This was suggestive to "Entekin," an Indianapolis veteran of many outlying expedition He says in a paper of that city:

"Manatee? Yes. I know the animal. My first introduction to the grayish majesties was in the nature a surprise all around, at least I lacked the usual drawing-room preliminaries of consent. It happened in this way. We were lying at anchor in the South Fork of the St. Lucie river. Florida and, desirous of a change of its

Richards agreed to row me further up the fork. If I would only fish; not, you need not smile; it was (a fair division of labor, for the black bass in the St. Louis run from six to twelve pounds, and you troll with a strong heavy spinner and a braided line about the gauge of a chalk line.

"It was too hot to even talk, and after a half hour's row of the crooked channel, skirting the edges of the tules and grass, meeting with no success, we concluded to return. However, as the fork seemed about to end, we determined to round a particular high, dense point of grass and see who was on the other side, upon the principle that the really desirable fish are just at the next bend." As we

slowly turned the point we slid (I use the word advisedly) upon a pair of these enormous sea cows having a quiet feed. There was an awful splashing and boiling of the water as they closed over their huge gray-brown backs and a hasty 'back water' to the stars. The boat rocked as if it had been a mere chip on the water, and I am free to admit I was too frightened to even use the rifle at my feet.

"While the manatee is indigenous to the entire St. Lucie, the South Fork is his favorite feeding ground. A few years ago they were quite plenty everywhere in January. They have a tremendous wake as they plow along, which gradually becomes V-shaped as they

The surface of the water to blow. The rifle-bill sent into the apex of the will cause a very satisfactory commotion.

"Sea-cows are taken alive by stretching a wide-meshed net of 'rifle' staff across the channel of the feeding-ground. One end of the net is securely fastened, while the other is simply buoyed in position. Most of the obstruction the animal endeavors to push its way through, becomes entangled and ends in captive. Notwithstanding their great size and the weight of thousands of pounds, they are tender and must be promptly wound and carefully looked after.

"Some years ago we had one in

Thackeray is, to my mind, far greater a novelist than Dickens: because, has, to a large extent, chronicled manners, speech and sentiments in England during his own day. He is chiefly with what is called good

ciety, and the completeness, the truthfulness and the vividness of his picture no one can question. Dickens, though perhaps more brilliantly equipped than any other novelist of the age, had no ambition to be truthful. He wrote the romantic ideal in view, and produced a series of exceedingly entertaining tales, which are incidentally descriptive of manners, but caricatured, exaggerated and fantastic. The future historian, who should undertake to reconstruct the Victorian England from the romances of Dickens, would be justified in the conclusion that the majority of Englishmen during that period were afflicted with some cerebral disorder. He might with equal profit study

Most persons think it necessary to hang their winter clothes in the closet air before packing them away for summer. Experience has taught that this method is not only useless but injurious. The clothes certainly do not need airing, having been in

all winter—most of them out of doors—and a moment's reflection will convince any one that clothing thus exposed is more than likely to be set upon by the tiny moth millers we fly about in such numbers during spring. Winter clothing should, therefore be brushed immediately after being packed away, as it is likely to receive the germs of destruction allowed to lie about for even a minute, and if the tiny eggs of the moth are once deposited, we put them comfortably away in the trunks and the clothes, and irreparable mischief is set on foot. Gum camphor is the best thing to put with the clothing, and about a pound of it should be

in each trunk, but the most essential part of the whole proceeding is brushing. All woolen garments—jackets, gowns, etc.—should be taken out of the closets and brushed regularly if not kept in constant use.—*American Agriculturist.*

Mr. George Henry, a citizen of I county, aged 78 years, died Friday. He was a soldier in the Mexican and later command of Gen. Joe Williams, of Carrizosa. Henry was a clerk in the United States Washington Cattle company, and the first soldier to accompany the United States army in the Mexican war. He is credited as being present and being of assistance.



# THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TITTON, - - Editor.

The Climax Printing Co.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1890.

Electric railways will make three miles a minute or go about fast enough to make the telegraph poles look like a plank fence.

Callahan and Williamson, two Atlanta railroad men, fought a duel, Saturday evening, but as the seconds failed to put any bullets in the pistols, nobody was hurt.

The Danville Advocate, Lancaster News, Stanford Journal, Lebanon Standard and Times and other papers declare in favor of Governor McCreary for the United States Senate. Several members of the coming Legislature have expressed themselves for him.

IS THAT SO?

"The negro," says Mr. Colson, the late Republican candidate for State Treasurer, "is an incubus to the Republican party. Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation was a bane to the Republic and party and for its sake ought never have been promulgated. I tell you what we need down here next time we have an election, to keep the negro in the Republican ranks, is Dudley's 'blocks of five plan.'"

THE SIZE OF SHARP'S HEART.

A gentleman of national fame said in THE CLIMAX office, last week: "I am a Republican, but Steve Sharp has a heart as big as a hay stack. Why, when I spoke in Lexington, I had to pay \$5 for the use of the Court house, and certain Republicans stood by and saw me pay it. When Steve Sharp heard of it, he sent me \$5. I did not accept it; but it shows that Mr. Sharp has a broad soul in him."

ROBERTS' 22 MAJORITY IN THE DISTRICT.

By the official count elsewhere in this issue it is seen that Hon. W. T. Tevis carried Madison county by 48 majority. While the face of the returns in Estill county showed a majority for Dr. Roberts, the official count, after certain corrections, gave the county to Mr. Tevis by 13 votes. This added to Madison's initial 48 makes 61. But Roberts gives Roberts 83, which carries the district by the small margin of 22. There were seven hundred voters in Madison county who failed to go to the polls. Out of that number there were at least 450 Democrats, and they ought to get together every day for two months and kick each other vigorously.

RETURN OF THE PRISONERS.

Tobacco growers will recollect that several months ago numerous manufacturers of tobacco withdrew from the Louisville market because the tobacco warehousemen of that city refused to concede to the manufacturing purchasers certain unjust demands made by the manufacturers of the warehousemen, which demands would have been prejudicial to the growers and shippers of tobacco.

These unreasonable demands were granted by warehousemen in some neighboring cities and many false reports were circulated with a view to damaging the Louisville market.

But the growers and shippers of tobacco were not deceived by these sinister reports and continued shipping their tobacco to Louisville, the greatest tobacco market in the world.

In consequence of the firmness of the warehousemen and the sagacity of the growers and shippers the manufacturers have returned to the Louisville market. The agreements upon which the return of the manufacturers in question is based are not similar in their important features to the demands made in January, which were refused. Under the present agreement the date of sampling, the gross weight of the hoghead, and the name of the shipper are placed on the tag. In the matter of reclamations, a committee of four is to be selected, composed of two warehousemen and two members of the Manufacturers and Buyers Association, and in any case where the Committee may fail to agree, the President of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco exchange shall be called to decide the question. This gives, in the matter of reclamations, an equal representation to both buyer and seller, and can constitute the only basis for fair arbitration and is the strong point in behalf of the growers of tobacco who are patrons of that market.

CONCENTRATED WEALTH.

In addition to what was quoted from Mr. Henry Grady's speech, last week we add the following:

"But the state of this amazing power of consolidated wealth is its bitter result and its prelude danger. When the agent of a dozen men who have captured and control an article of prime necessity meets the representatives of a million farmers, from whom they have forced \$2,000,000 the year before, with no more moral right than is behind the highwayman who halts the traveler at his pistol's point, and insolently gives them the measure of this year's rapacity, and tells them, 'men who live in the sweat of their brows, and stand between God and Nature—that they must submit to the tyranny because they are helpless, then the first fruits of this system are gathered and have turned to ashes on the fire. When a dozen men get together in the morning and fix the price of a dozen articles of common use—with no standard but their arbitrary will, and no limit but their greed or daring—and then notify the wretched people of this free Republic how much in the mercy of their masters they shall pay for the necessities

of life—then the point of intolerable shame has been reached. We have read of the robber barons of the Rhine who from their castles sent a shot across the bow of every passing craft, and decimating as hawks from the crags, took and robbed and plundered the voyagers until their greed was glutted, or the strength of their victims spent. Shall this shame of Europe, against which the world revolted, shall it be repeated in this free country? And yet, when a syndicate or a trust can arbitrarily add 25 per cent. to the cost of a single article of common use, and safely gather forced tribute from the people, until from its surplus it could buy every article on the Rhine, or require every baron's leudachery from its kitchen account—where is the difference—save that the castle is changed to a brokers office, and the pleasure river to the teeming streets and the broad fields of this government? And for the people? Is not the state the case? Economists have told that wheat, grown everywhere, could never be covered by capital. And yet one man in Chicago told the wheat crop in his handkerchief and held it until a sewing woman in my city, working for twenty cents a week, had to pay him ninety cents tax on the sack of flour she took home in her basket. Three men held the cotton crop until the English spinners were stopped and lights went out in 3,000,000 English homes. Last summer one man cornered pork until he had levied a tax of \$3 per barrel on every consumer, and profited a pocket of millions. The czar of Russia would not have dared do these things. And yet they are no secrets in this free Government of ours! They are known of all men, and, my countrymen, no argument can follow them, no plea excuse them, when they fall on the men who, billing, yet suffer—who hunger at their work—who can not find food for their wives with which to feed infants that hang famishing at their breast!"

A MILLION ACRES IRRIGATED.

The Peccos Irrigation and Investment company is a corporation under the laws of New Mexico, and has a capital stock of \$200,000. Office at 81 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill. This company is now constructing two irrigation canals for the purpose of utilizing the water of the Rio Peccos river. The northern canal is being constructed thirty feet wide at the bottom, five feet deep, taking its supply from the Huando, the principal tributary of the Rio Peccos. Three miles from its head it crosses and receives the Spring River, and is deepened to six feet to accommodate the increased supply at that point. The southern canal is being made forty feet wide at the bottom, six feet deep at the top, and six feet deep. It will be forty-five miles long. The supply water is taken from the east side of the Rio Peccos, a few miles south of Seven Rivers.

The lands of the valley between Russell and the territorial line, subject to irrigation, are of the choicest limestone soil, and the total area is nearly, if not quite, one million acres. Of this only 400,000 acres below the level at which it is practicable to deliver water from the Peccos. There is no other such body of land adapted to irrigation in the southwest, nor one nearly so fertile. The forty miles of the northern canal, now under contract, will cover about 75,000 acres of bottom and mesa land and more than that area can be covered by extending the canal farther south. The southern canal is much the larger one, and will irrigate more than 100,000 acres on the west side of the river, north of the Texas line, while there is practically unlimited area that can be made available, by extending south of that line. The lands are, for the most part, covered only with the scrub growth of grama grass. The price of water rights has been fixed for the first 20,000 acres at \$10 per acre—one-tenth of a dollar per acre in annual payment of one dollar per acre. The next 100,000 acres will be sold at \$12.50 per acre, and after that none will be sold for less than \$15 per acre. The annual water rent has been fixed at \$1.25 cents per acre for cultivated land, and 50 cents per acre for uncultivated land, one-half payable June 1st, and the other half payable December 1st of each year. The company undertakes to construct the primary ditches from the canals to the highest point on the line of each section, ready for distribution of water over it by the occupant of the land. The cost of the secondary and tertiary ditches, which the landowner provides, is but trifling—not more than fifty dollars for a full section of 640 acres.

Tobacco Prospects.

The Louisville Tobacco Warehouse, Glover & Durrett, Proprietors, Louisville, August 8th, says: We have again made very extensive and careful research for the purpose of arriving at a correct conclusion as to the extent of the growing crop of tobacco, as compared with the acreage of the preceding year. Our method has been to inquire by circular of the thousands of tobacco growers concerning the acreage planted by them in the years of 1888 and 1889. We make our report from the evidence of the tobacco growers, as to their individual plantings. The replies are from 10,500 farmers, and an average has been upon a large representation can not materially vary from the true condition of the whole situation. The correctness of our reports made for some years past, upon the same plan, has been verified by the marketing of the several crops. Several counties south and west of Louisville which have heretofore been included in the dark tobacco producing belt are now embraced in the Burley variety, some of them now producing Burley almost exclusively. It is also true that the following counties—Davies, McLean, Hancock and Ohio—are producing the Burley variety of tobacco on an extensive scale, but the Pryor types in these counties still predominate to some extent, yet the change has been rapid, and would bespeak a decrease in the production of that character of tobacco, which, in its ripened state, was once so popular under the name of "Green River Fillers" for plug use, and which still holds a position of no mean importance in some branches of the cutting trade. It is likewise the case that many counties which in former years have been given exclusively to the production of the dark or "black" tobacco, are now making the Burley tobacco to a considerable extent, and with marked success as to quality. We would suggest no comparison

among these, the counties of Cumberland, Harre, Taylor, Adams, Letcher and Mendenhall. The explanation of the gradual expansion of the Burley-producing territory is not difficult. The price realized for this variety of tobacco has in the main been remunerative to the growers, while the farmers who have been producing Regie types have for some years past been but poorly compensated for their labor, and in many instances the selling prices have not covered the actual cost of production. The short-cut solution of these conditions is found in the fact that our own country is the principal consumer of Burley tobacco, and the surplus between the actual cost of production and the price paid by the consumer, has been divided, between the grower, the manufacturer, and the Government, while dark tobacco has played the role of the tax-gatherer or revenue collector for Government. The American farmer furnishing the ground and labor in the combination, while our friends across the water provide both the upper and nether millstones for grinding out their profits and our experience.

It will appear from the figures that the acreage in the Burley district is a little over seventy per cent. of that of last year. This shortage, however, will to a slight extent (probably five per cent.) be made up by increased Burley planting in the counties not embraced in the Burley section as herein classified.

The table indicates an acreage this year between fifty-one and fifty-two per cent. of that of last year for the territory embracing the dark producing sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, and if from this section we eliminate the counties of Davies, McLean, Meade, Hancock, Ohio and Henderson (the product of which both Burley and Pryor is used almost entirely in this country or by Great Britain) we find the product of the Regie producing districts reduced to fifty per cent. of last year's acreage, as shown by the figures on the face of the table, but it must be remembered that the actual per cent. would be increased by reason of the fact, that the largest producing sections have the smallest curtailment of crops. For instance, the group of counties beginning with Cumberland and ending with Johnson, Tennessee, with Ballard show an acreage of about 42 per cent. of that of last year, and the products of these two groups of counties last year was approximately 53,000,000 pounds, while the group of counties beginning with Edmonson and that beginning with Caldwell show that about thirty-three per cent. of last year's crop, and the products of these two groups of counties for last year was approximately 24,000,000 pounds, while the group of counties beginning with Henderson, and the group of counties beginning with Todd, taken jointly, show something like fifty per cent. of last year's acreage, and the products of these two groups of counties for last year was approximately 34,000,000 pounds. These estimates, therefore, for last year do not include the yield of the Tennessee counties in their classification. We find upon making a calculation based upon the yield of the different sections in connection with their respective per cent. of acreage for this year, that the actual per cent. of the crop this year, as compared with that of last year, would be increased from 50 per cent. as shown on the face of the table, to about 50 per cent. of last year's crop for the Regie producing sections of Kentucky and Tennessee. We have classified in our report, as near as may be, those counties producing a similar character of tobacco, as are suitable for the same use, and the report has reference only to the crop. The general condition of the crop may be described as very bad. The continued rains have in many places retarded the growth of tobacco and have prevented proper cultivation generally and leaves the crop in a foul condition, and if a full crop of worms should attend the reduced acreage, it will require a great deal of industry to stop the "bume" of the crop. We give the figures as they now given impartially, both as to acreage and condition, the result of a very extensive investigation of the crop situation, and ask to be excused from any public expression of opinion, as to the probable future course of prices, the continuation of the most unexpected being too frequent to justify credence only to the report. Our efforts to give publicity to the situation in true light may again be instrumental, as it was upon a former occasion, in enabling the owners of tobacco to realize such prices as the conditions justify. The course of prices for Burley tobacco for several months past has been gradually upward, and \$90 per hundred was realized on our market yesterday for a Burley leaf of the head of the crop of 1888, being the highest price of the year on this or any other market. Dark tobacco, all grades considered, is lower than it was in the winter and early spring, when there was no reason to predict so great a curtailment in the crop, and lower still is justified by the present statistical position. We give the figures of the Louisville market, which may prove of interest. Sales from January 1 to August 1, 1889, 75,593 hogheads; sales for the corresponding period last year, 51,216 hogheads; stock on hand August 1, 1889, 31,233 hogheads, against 34,498 hogheads at the corresponding date last year.

PRIMARY ELECTION.

It is unanimously ordered by the Democratic Committee of Madison county that a poll be opened at the legal polling place, in each of the Districts of Madison county, on Saturday, October 12, 1890, between 7 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for County Judge, County Attorney, Sheriff, Jailor, County Clerk, Superintendent of Schools, Coroner and Surveyor, to be voted for at August election, 1890. A. J. HARRIS, Chairman.

Miss Kate Boyle was elected County Superintendent of Public schools in Lincoln county.

Peculiar.

In the combination, proportion and preparation of its ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes a cure where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in its good name as it is, it is a "tower-of-strength" remedy, peculiar in the phenomenal sale it has attained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most successful remedy for purifying the blood, giving strength and vitality to the system.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given it this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier.

Merit Wins

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures blood impurities, skin diseases, itching humors, etc. It is a blood purifier, and it is a blood purifier.

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## CONCERNING FARMERS.

John Goldenhilt, of California has sold to Oregon parties the mare Sister V. by Sidney, 2:19, dam the dam of Valentin, 2:23 for \$8,000.

W. A. Sutton sold to Price Hudson, of New Orleans, 2 of the finest mules in the country, 163 hands high, at \$103. —Mt. Sterling Sentinel.

J. G. Lyon bought of W. A. Hall 30 head of good yearling cattle to be delivered October 1st at \$23.34. The same cattle sold by Mr. Lyon to Mr. Hall April 24th at \$21.—Stanford Journal.

The Georgetown Times asks the pertinent question: "If hemp can be shipped from Georgetown factories outside the State, to be manufactured into twine and sent back and sold to Scott county farmers at a profit, why wouldn't a factory pay where the raw material is raised?"

A meeting of the stockholders of Kentucky Association was held at the Club Room at the course on Tuesday, August 6th. It was agreed to issue \$25,000 seven per cent. bonds to erect a new grand stand, to be built on the opposite side of the track from the present location, the club having secured the necessary ground for that purpose.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture reports from every county in the State. The measure at the machine justifies the placing of the average yield of wheat for the State at seventeen bushels per acre. Taking the crop as a whole, the quality of the grain is as good, if not superior, to that of any crop ever raised.

T. D. English reports the sale of W. Baxter, deceased, on 1st an entirely satisfactory. Everything sold well. Broker \$750, was bought by R. B. Alfrey, of Pilot Point, Texas, for \$1,075. Young and old horses and fillies from \$125 to \$300. All the cattle brought exceedingly good prices; one lot of feeders brought \$41.10; yearlings, \$20.15; weanling Holstein calves, \$18. One lot of 31 Southdown sheep brought an average of \$13. Large crowd in attendance and bidding spirited.—Lebanon Standard.

The steamer Persian Monarch arrived on July 21st with eleven cars of lumber and the group of counties beginning with Ballard show an acreage of about 42 per cent. of that of last year, and the products of these two groups of counties last year was approximately 53,000,000 pounds, while the group of counties beginning with Edmonson and that beginning with Caldwell show that about thirty-three per cent. of last year's crop, and the products of these two groups of counties for last year was approximately 24,000,000 pounds, while the group of counties beginning with Henderson, and the group of counties beginning with Todd, taken jointly, show something like fifty per cent. of last year's acreage, and the products of these two groups of counties for last year was approximately 34,000,000 pounds.

A syndicate of capitalists, including a dozen or more millionaire residents of Bismarck, Grand Forks and Jamestown, has been organized to develop a new canal scheme that will reclaim upwards of 5,000,000 acres of arid land in Dakota. The idea is to construct a canal from the Missouri river, 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, to Lake Traverse and Big Stone lake, 900 feet above the level of the sea. This canal would run through a section of the country in North and South Dakota that is in great need of irrigation. Lateral canals are to be constructed by the various counties, and hundreds of thousands of acres of arid land reclaimed while the present cultivated country will be wonderfully enhanced in value.

Mr. H. G. Wason, of Clear View Stock Farm, Detroit, has purchased from Col. J. B. Perry, the well-known horseman of Lexington, the famous stallion Wheeling Wilkes, sired by George Wilkes, first dam by Edward Everett, second dam Voorhees Abdallah, lot the handsome figure of \$15,000. The same gentleman has sold to E. L. Baucher, of St. Louis, the black colt, foaled in 1887, by Silverside Wilkes, dam by Young Tom, second dam by Admiration, third dam by Mambrino Patchen, fifth dam by Mambrino Chief, for \$3,000. Mr. Perry has also sold to A. H. Moore, proprietor of Cloverdale Stock Farm, Philadelphia, the filly, Friends, foaled in 1888, sired by Dictator, first dam King Hens, second dam by Hensley's Hambletonian, for \$1,000. The same gentleman has sold to J. B. Perry, the well-known horseman of Lexington, the famous stallion Wheeling Wilkes, sired by George Wilkes, first dam by Edward Everett, second dam Voorhees Abdallah, lot the handsome figure of \$15,000.

Last summer a new pest was reported in cattle in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Northern Virginia. The pest has again made its appearance this summer. It is a small fly, half the size of a housefly, which settles in great numbers around the base of the horns and on other portions of the body, where it can not be reached by either fall or hand. It sucks a moderate amount of blood, and lessens the yield of milk by one-third to one-half. This new pest has been investigated by the Department of Agriculture, through the acting entomologist, L. O. Howant, who has succeeded in tracing the entire life history of the pest. He thinks that the fly lays its eggs usually at night in freshly-dropped dung, and that for the development from the egg through the maggot stage to the perfect fly again a space of only twelve days is necessary. He says this rapidity of reproduction accounts for the wonderful numbers in which this flies appear, and it follows with reasonable certainty that the insect will pass the winter in the present stage at the bottom of dung dropped later in the fall (the approximate date to be determined later). The preventive is obviously to lime the dung in the fall in places where the cattle preferably stand at night. At the present time, applications may be made to fish-cows which will keep the fly away. The applications may be, first, fish oil and pine tar, with little sulphur; second, tobacco dust, when the skin is not broken; third, tallow and a small amount of carbolic acid.

Miss Kate Boyle was elected County Superintendent of Public schools in Lincoln county.

Peculiar.

In the combination, proportion and preparation of its ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes a cure where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in its good name as it is, it is a "tower-of-strength" remedy, peculiar in the phenomenal sale it has attained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most successful remedy for purifying the blood, giving strength and vitality to the system.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given it this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier.

Merit Wins

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures blood impurities, skin diseases, itching humors, etc. It is a blood purifier, and it is a blood purifier.

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## KENTUCKY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The 24th Annual Convention of the Kentucky Sunday School Union, to be held at Paducah, August 20, 21 and 22, will doubtless be the largest ever held in the State, as a special excursion train will leave Winchester, Tuesday morning at 4:40, taking none but delegates, who, in order to get on board, must have certificates. These can be obtained from the State Secretary, Miss M. F. Huber, 632 E. Broadway, Louisville, or our County President, J. P. Herndon, of Richmond. Fare for the round trip from Winchester, \$5.00, or about one-fourth the regular rates. Entertainment provided at Paducah.

L. V. DODGE, President 17th S. S. District.

HOW'S THIS.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., PHOS., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WEST & THURAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDEN, KIRKMAN & MARIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. VAN HORNEN, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

By Oliver & Durrett, Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.

Sales on our market for the past week just closed amount to 2770 hbls, with receipts for the same period of 10 hbls. Sales on our market since January 1st amount to 80,711 hbls. Sales of the crop of 1888, to date amount to 57,815 hbls.

This week on our market has been one of increased buoyancy but without any decided advance in prices, except that the record for prices on the highest grades of Burley has been advanced from \$25.50 to \$30.00 per 100; one hoghead having sold for this latter price during the week. The general position of Burley tobacco is a strong one and the holders of tobacco as a rule have faith in an improvement in the market.

The following quotations fairly represent our market on Burley tobacco: Fresh (Dark) and damaged tobacco \$2.50 to \$3.00. Colory Trash \$4.50 to \$5.00. Colory Lugs, \$8.00 to \$11.00. Colory Leaf, \$8.00 to \$13.00. Medium in good leaf, \$13.00 to \$15.00. Select or wrapery leaf, \$15.00 to \$20.00.

Local Produce Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY COVINGTON AND MITCHELL, 213 WEST MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, KY.

RICHMOND, KY., Aug. 13, 1890.

Beef Cattle, Butcher..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2

Hogs..... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2







